



**BOROUGH OF PENZANCE**

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THE  
**ANNUAL**  
**REPORT**  
OF THE  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**  
AND  
**CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH**  
**INSPECTOR**

**1961**





Public Health Department,  
Municipal Buildings,  
Penzance.

The MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COUNCILLORS,

BOROUGH OF PENZANCE.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The first flow of water over the spillway of the Drift Dam in February, signalling the filling of the reservoir, seemed a good moment for testing out the theory that storage of water on a large scale should in itself improve its bacteriological standard. Two series of samples were taken at various stages in the treatment process, and heavily contaminated stream water showed marked improvement after reservoir storage in both instances. In one series the water had reached drinking water standard after filtration and before chlorine had been added. Towards the end of the year it was decided to repeat this sampling series fortnightly over a long period, in order to see whether there was any seasonal variation.

In September a massive growth of algae in the reservoir, while in itself in no way dangerous to health, threatened the efficiency of the filters and presented an apparently insoluble problem of control. Fortunately the problem solved itself, for the time being at least, by the disappearance of the algae with the onset of cooler weather. The hope is that the developing fish population might prevent such bursts of activity in the future.

. . . . .

With 196 notifications of measles, the year produced the expected periodic recrudescence of this disease. Of far greater importance from the public health point of view were the ten cases of dysentery recorded in Appendix A. The importance of this outbreak was that, though small, the causal organism was not the familiar and usually mild S.Sonne, but the related S.Flexner, which had not been found in this area for many years. The chain of infection was quickly established, when the organism was cultured from two members of a family, which had already returned home to South East London when the first notifications came in. They had been staying with relatives in Newlyn, and in this family four members developed the disease. As contact investigations developed the number of families involved increased rapidly, and in the early stages there seemed little hope of preventing this unwelcome intruder from establishing itself in the local community. However, the more acute symptoms accompanying this type of dysentery and the vigilance of general practitioners made case tracing more certain. This, together with immediate admission of all suspects to Isolation Hospital, resulted in the disease being stamped out. In all there were 17 notifications, later corrected to 10, plus one notified after admission to the Isolation Hospital. Concurrent "gastro-enteritis" in the town and surrounding rural areas meant the follow-up of a number of false trails: in all 110 people were investigated in 25 families.

This excursion back into the old type epidemiology was complicated by the simultaneous urgent need to trace contacts of a suspected case of smallpox removed to the Smallpox Isolation Hospital near Plymouth from a farm in the adjoining Rural District, the patient having recently arrived by air from Southern Rhodesia. Here again the web of contacts widened rapidly, involving not only

the patient's relatives but the staff of a hairdressing salon in the town, through whose extreme helpfulness it was possible rapidly to trace all but one of the customers likely to have been in contact with the patient. Vaccination was offered and accepted by all thirty contacts, twenty of whom had never been done before, and daily follow-up was maintained until a re-diagnosis of severe a-typical chicken-pox was made.

These two incidents occurring simultaneously put a considerable strain on the staff of small Public Health Departments, where routine work had to continue none-the-less.

. . . . .

Much work continued to be done in the prevention of infectious diseases, and in the first half of the year a drive was made to give all children in the 5-11 year age group a fourth or booster injection against poliomyelitis. In one period of six weeks 2,500 children received this booster in the Health Area, over half of them at special sessions at Bellair Clinic. Primary immunisations also continued and 2,203 persons were vaccinated during the year, bringing the total fully immunised against poliomyelitis since 1956 to 15,885. There were again no cases of poliomyelitis in the Borough during the year under review. A contact from the Hull epidemic was put under surveillance for the necessary period.

Bellair Clinic was designated a Yellow Fever Vaccination Centre in March, so that it became possible for persons travelling abroad and who required to be vaccinated against the disease, to attend locally by appointment during the weekly immunisation session, instead of going to Truro as heretofore.

. . . . .

With the announcement by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food that October 1st, 1962 was to be the Appointed Day for the coming into operation of the Slaughterhouses Regulations within the Borough one more very definite step towards the solution of this problem of outdated slaughtering conditions in the town was taken. Various meetings took place during the year concerning individual slaughterhouses, and in an endeavour to ease the effect these changes would have on the trade, the possibility of a slaughterhouse under Local Authority control was again mooted. Possible sites were visited by members of the Public Health Committee, but were unsuitable and the matter was dropped.

. . . . .

In Mr. Harper's Report he has had to record, for the fourth year in succession, that very limited progress in the housing field could be made, due to the national financial restrictions, which had put a brake on the Council's housing activities in 1957. Unfortunately such hold-ups not only result in an accumulation of properties to be dealt with as unfit, but also tend to interfere with the work, equally important, of preventing other houses from deteriorating to a similar level.

D. L. JOHNSON.

Medical Officer of Health.



MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman - Councillor H. L. Richardson.

Vice-Chairman - Councillor W. G. Harvey.

The Mayor - Councillor R. C. Matthews. (ex officio)

Alderman Miss A. U. Chirgwin.

Alderman B. D. Stevenson.

Councillor E. M. Cain.

Councillor J. G. Corin.

Councillor T. Cotton.

Councillor L. Tonkin.

Councillor W. J. Turney.

Councillor W. F. J. Young.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health:

D. L. JOHNSON.M.R.C.S.,L.R.C.P.,D.P.H.(Lond.)

Chief Public Health Inspector:

A. T. HARPER.M.R.S.H.,F.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors:

R. E. WARBURTON. Cert.R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.B. &  
Cert.R.S.I. Meat & Food Inspection.

R. R. PENGELLY. Cert.R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.B. &  
Cert.R.S.I. Meat & Food Inspection.  
(To April).

C. J. BAILEY. Cert.P.H.I.E.B.,Dip. R.S.H.Meat & Other  
Foods. (From July).

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SECTION A

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Area - 3,155 acres

Population - 19,010 (Registrar-General's Estimate mid-year 1961)

Rateable Value - £255,188

Product of Penny Rate - £1,036

No. of Inhabited Houses - 6,781

<u>Live Births:</u>	Male	Female	Total
	143	106	249

Rate per 1,000 Population:	13.1
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<u>Illegitimate Live Births:</u>	Male	Female	Total
	7	6	13

Percentage of Total Live Births: 5.22

<u>Stillbirths:</u>	Male	Female	Total
	4	2	6

Rate per 1,000 Total Live & Stillbirths: 23.53

<u>Total Live &amp; Stillbirths:</u>	Male	Female	Total
	147	108	255

<u>Infant Deaths:</u> (Deaths under 1 yr.)	Male	Female	Total
	1	3	4

Infant Mortality Rates:

Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 Total Live Births - 16.06

Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate  
Live Births - 16.95

Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate  
Live Births - NIL

Neo-natal Mortality Rate:

(Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 Total Live Births) - 16.06

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate:

(Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Total Live Births) - 12.05

Perinatal Mortality Rate:

(Stillbirths & deaths under 1 week combined per  
1,000 Total Live & Stillbirths) - 35.29

Maternal Mortality:

(including abortion) Number of Deaths - NIL

<u>Total Deaths:</u>	Male	Female	Total
	122	137	259

Rate per 1,000 population: 13.62

SECTION B

CAUSES OF DEATH

	M.	F.	Total
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	-	-	-
Measles	1	-	1
Other infective & Parasitic Diseases	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm - stomach	5	3	8
Malignant neoplasm - lung, bronchus	6	-	6
Malignant neoplasm - breast	-	5	5
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	11	14	25
Malignant neoplasm - Uterus	-	1	1
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	16	23	39
Coronary disease, angina	29	12	41
Hypertension with heart disease	1	3	4
Other heart disease	14	24	38
Other circulatory disease	9	9	18
Influenza	2	2	4
Pneumonia	2	9	11
Bronchitis	5	5	10
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1	3
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	1	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	3	1	4
Nephritis & nephrosis	2	2	4
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
Congenital malformations	1	2	3
Other defined & ill-defined diseases	6	9	15
Motor vehicle accidents	-	1	1
All other accidents	-	6	6
Suicide	3	3	6
Diabetes	1	1	2
All causes	122	137	259

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

1.	Heart Disease	83
2.	Cancer	45
3.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	39
4.	Other circulatory disease	18



## SECTION C

### CLIMATE 1961

	TEMPERATURES		RAINFALL		SUNSHINE	
	Max.	Min.	Ins.		Hrs.	
Jan.	50	41	7.53		63.8	
Feb.	53	45	3.47		56.7	
Mar.	53	42	0.32		130.8	
Apr.	58	49	4.21		168.5	
May.	61	47	1.22		262.3	
June.	65	52	1.03		227.6	
July.	63	54	1.96		219.4	
Aug.	66	56	3.13		195.9	
Sept.	66	53	4.53		159.5	
Oct.	59	49	6.09		95.4	
Nov.	53	45	3.32		72.0	
Dec.	50	42	4.61		56.6	
Average	58	47	Total	41.4	Total	1728.5
			Av.	41.6	Av.	1672

Temperatures during the year were closely comparable with the 50 year average. The minimum temperature for the whole year was 28 degrees (Dec.) and this occasion was the only one throughout the whole year when the temperature fell below 32 degrees.

Fog - visibility under 1100 yards - was recorded only once during the year and snow was recorded as lying on only one day, again in December.

During the late spring a drought was experienced for three weeks during May and this was followed by a very dry June and July. The rainfall in the winter months, however, restored the annual total up to average.

(The above information was provided by Mr. J H.I.Cable, Borough Meteorological Observer, to whom I am indebted.)

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## SECTION D

### SANITARY CIRCUM TANCES OF THE AREA

#### (1) Water Supplies

The following is an estimate of the number of houses in the Borough (a) without a public water supply, (b) supplied by stand-pipe and (c) with a mains supply.

(a) No Public Supply	(b) From Stand-pipe	(c) Mains
19	13	6742

Routine sampling from all sources of public supply was maintained throughout the year as indicated in the table below. In

the case of the two major supplies, i.e. Drift and Boscathnoe, this involved weekly sampling both at source and in distribution. Weekly samples were also taken of the treated water of the Tolcarne supply, and of the Gulval supply in distribution until July when this area was transferred to the Drift supply.

Supplies							
<u>Drift</u> Works Domestic			<u>Boscathnoe</u> Works Domestic		<u>Tolcarne</u>	<u>Gulval</u>	
Raw	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treated	47	58	26	50	48	27	

Because of the exposed nature of the gathering ground the old Tolcarne supply has been prone to intermittent contamination and the few consumers still using this water were advised to boil water for drinking purposes. There were a few unsatisfactory reports on samples from this source during the year.

(2) Sewerage

No new sewers were constructed during the year and no sewer extensions were undertaken.

Little, if any progress was made towards securing a better sewerage system for the village of Mousehole. Once again staffing problems were the cause of delay.

The conversion of pail closets to the water carriage system in the Gulval area continued. Altogether thirteen were completed in the year.

(3) Food Administration

(a) General. Tables at the end of the report give an indication of the Department's activities in the field of food hygiene.

As in past years, considerable time was given to this aspect of public health work and in addition to the full-time employment of one inspector on meat inspection at the slaughterhouses and similar functions at retail premises, a fair proportion of the time of other members of the staff was devoted to food sampling for bacteriological examination and the supervision of food preparing premises, including hotels, restaurant kitchens and other catering establishments.

Unfortunately at the time of the year when special attention is usually paid to cafes, guest-houses etc., i.e. the Spring and early Summer, the Department lost the services of Mr. Pengelly and his successor, Mr. Bailey did not take up his appointment until the latter half of July.

In July, 1961 the Council learned that the Minister had named July 1st, 1962 as the Appointed Day for the coming into operation of the Slaughterhouses Regulations within the Borough. (This date was subsequently changed to 1st. Oct. 1962.) As none of the slaughter-

houses within the Council's area would be brought up to hygienic and other requirements by that date this meant that slaughtering would cease at these premises.

(b) The information included in previous reports with regard to the number & type of food premises in the Borough is shown herewith in amended form for the year 1961:-

(i) No. of food premises in the Borough:-

Butchers	34	Sweets & Confectionery	32
Manufacturing Butchers	18X	Hotels, Restaurants,	
Bakers	17	Cafes & Snack Bars	70
Fish-friers	18X	Dairies	27
Grocers	77	Wet fish shops	9
Fruiterers &		Wine & Spirit	
Greengrocers	23	Merchants	6
		Licensed Premises	40
		Ice Cream Premises	105X

(ii) No. of registered premises in the Borough:-

(a) Under Sec.16 Food & Drugs Act, 1955  
(See X in (i) above) 141

(b) Under Milk & Dairies Regulations 27

(iii) The number of inspections of all types of food premises is shown in the summary of visits & inspections - Appendix E.

(iv) Condemned meat & offals from the various slaughterhouses were removed on alternate days by Messrs. Haynes for treatment at their premises at Cury Cross Lanes, Helston.

Other unsound food in small quantities was disposed of by burial at the Council's controlled tip.

(c) Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959. Fortnightly sampling of ice cream was undertaken during the summer months, more attention being given to the products of the four local manufacturers. The accompanying table shows the results of examinations carried out:-

	Grades			
	I	II	III	IV
Local Manufacturers	17	11	4	-
Other Manufacturers	6	7	1	-
Cold mix re-constituted locally	3	6	-	-
	26	24	5	-
	(47.3%)	(43.7%)	(9%)	

(d) Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1959. There were no changes in the sources of milk supplies to the Borough during the year. The bulk of the milk which was pasteurised came from either of two sources i.e. United Dairies Ltd. St. Erth or Co-operative Society Ltd. Penryn. Apart from this a small quantity only of T.T. milk was supplied by Mr. Lee of Kestle Wartha Farm, Manaccan, and was retailed from a milk vending machine by Mr. J. N. Pollard of Lutherwearne Farm, Heamoor.



The results of routine monthly sampling are indicated as follows:-

<u>Supplier</u>	<u>No. Taken</u>	<u>No. which failed</u>	<u>No. which failed</u>
		<u>Methylene Blue</u> <u>Test</u>	<u>Phosphatase</u> <u>Test</u>
United Dairies	24	NIL	NIL
Co-op Society	22	NIL	NIL
Lee's T.T.	17	5(29.4%)	Not applicable

The recurring failures of the T.T. supply caused considerable concern to the Health Committee who called the producer & the retailer before them.

Because of the difficulty of controlling delays in transport & guarding against unreasonable variations in temperature inherent in the arrangement between producer & retailer, the latter, himself a producer of T.T. milk at a farm within the Borough, was urged to consider the possibility of installing a cartonning machine at his own premises and the retailing of milk of his own production.

(e) The facilities of the Pathological Department at the Royal Cornwall Infirmary were utilised for testing all ice cream and milk samples, the examinations being carried out free by arrangement with the Public Health Laboratory Service.

#### (4) Refuse Collection & Disposal

During the early months of the year the refuse collection service continued to operate with three 10 cu. yd. Karrier Gamecock collectors & one 7 cu. yd. Karrier Bantam collector, 14 loaders & drivers being employed for the purpose. It was not until late in the summer that delivery was obtained of a compression type vehicle to replace the oldest of the 10 cu. yd. machines. The new machine was a Shelvoke & Drewry 12 cu. yd. Fore & Aft Tipper.

It was hoped that with the acquisition of this machine the Department would be able to cope more readily with the ever increasing quantities of light, bulky waste materials, particularly from shop premises, & also with the extra demand on the refuse collection service due to the completion of more openly developed estates both municipal & private.

It is estimated that over 6,800 tons of domestic & business refuse was removed during the year at a cost of £12,460, and a sum of £816 was received in respect of the collection of trade waste.

No record is available of the weights of refuse taken to the Council's tip in the form of garden refuse from parks, highways cleanings, etc. & builders' & other traders wastes conveyed privately.

On the disposal side a cost of £4,700 was incurred. This is a higher than average sum, but it has to be borne in mind that tipping sites in the Borough are far from being readily available. In fact costly site works have often had to be carried out before tipping could commence. Nowhere has it been possible to tip other than shallow layers, except in the Newlyn Coombe & with the site owner's insistence on a final covering of

a foot of soil, any project for tipping in the area has had this abnormal expense aspect.

The year under review amply illustrates this point. Tipping on the Trereife sitewas completed in July & soil had to be imported, with heavy transport costs, from the Drift Dam site & elsewhere, to provide sufficient covering to enable the field to be made fit for cultivation.

During the earlier months, the diversion of the Newlyn Coombe stream was carried out to provide increased tipping space in the Coombe. At the same time the private sewer serving the industrial premises at Stable Hobba had to be re-aligned. The total cost of this work amounted to £3,461.

With the completion of tipping at Trereife, work restarted in the Newlyn Coombe, where refuse disposal by means of controlled tipping was continued. For this purpose the Council operated a David Brown 40 T.D. Bulldozer. The first machine of this type to be acquired was replaced in May after five years service.

#### (5) Housing

It is not possible to record any spectacular progress in the field of housing during the year under review. Slum clearance activities are of necessity limited to a great extent by the amount of new house building being undertaken at any particular time. Whilst plans for the erection of a fair number of new dwellings were at various stages of development it is a fact that only

7 houses were added to the Council's total during 1961. These together with houses which became available through normal wastage enabled 46 new allocations to be made as follows:- 14 to slum clearance families; 30 to applicants under the points scheme and 2 to "key" workers.

Early in the year Ministry approval was received for the erection of 70 flats in St. Clare Street and work commenced on this project in mid-year.

The year saw the completion of the two small schemes at Trevarrack, Gulval & Melbourne Terrace, Heamoor.

The number of new houses completed in the Borough during 1961 was 7 by the Council & 18 by private enterprise.

The number of houses made fit was 10 under the provisions of the Housing Acts & 37 under those of the Public Health Act.

Approval was given to 49 applications for Discretionary Grants & 10 Standard Improvement Grants during the year. In the latter half of the year the Council decided to suspend the operation of the Improvements Grants Scheme insofar as the making of Discretionary Grants was concerned until the financial position had become easier.

On the debit side five houses were demolished & a further 12 houses ceased to be used for human habitation as a result of action taken under the Housing Acts. Forty-seven persons were re-housed as a result.

One Certificate of Disrepair was issued during the year & four were cancelled on completion of repairs.



As a means of securing effective re-development in areas which had come within the scope of housing action in recent years the Council resolved to purchase the Polmennor Cottages properties by agreement with the owners concerned. Arrangements were also made to acquire the ex-Bonded Store in Dock Lane for possible housing purposes.

It was also decided to proceed with the acquisition of certain "Grey" properties in the St. Peter's Hill area to enable redevelopment to take place in accordance with a scheme prepared by the Planning Department of the Cornwall County Council.

Having re-housed all the families from the Beachfield Terrace area the Council resolved to offer the properties for sale to any purchaser with acceptable plans for redevelopment.

#### (6) Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959

The Department's activities under Factories legislation are summarised in the official form as shown in Appendix C at the end of the Report.

Only minor defects had to be dealt with during the year.

Particular attention was given to the potential source of dust nuisance at the Penlee Quarry and the interest of the District Alkali Inspector in the dust suppression measures at the quarry was appreciated. He made two visits to the quarry during the year.

#### (7) Public Swimming Baths

The only public bath is the Jubilee Bathing Pool on the sea front & this is used during the summer season only. No changes in its construction or operation have been made since 1959.

Routine sampling of the sea water in both the children's section & the main pool was undertaken for bacteriological examination during the season.

#### (8) Camping & Caravan Sites

Some progress was made towards the completion of the plans for equipping the two caravan sites in the Borough to bring them into conformity with the Ministry's Model Standard Conditions.

#### (9) Rodent Control

One full-time rodent operator was employed during the year. Methods of treatment were strictly in accordance with Ministry recommendations & included poisoning & trapping.

The half-yearly treatment of sewers was carried out during April & October respectively.

No charges were made for the treatment of dwelling houses, but business premises were treated on a contract or cost-plus basis.

The table below is a summary of the work carried out during the year:-

	Local Authority	Dwelling- houses	Agricul- tural	All other including business & industrial	Total
No. of proper- ties in- spected	71	585	15	419	1090
No. found to be in- fested	40	93	4	69	206
No. treated by Local Authority	40	93	4	69	206

(10) Disinfection & Disinfestation of Premises, etc.

There has been no change in the arrangements whereby clothing & bedding is dealt with at the local hospital by agreement with the Regional Hospital Board, and premises are fumigated by the Council's own staff.

There were a few cases of flea infestation but none of bugs occurring during the year.

APPENDIX A

INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
(Corrected Notifications)  
1961

Disease	Penzance	St. Ives	West Penwith	St. Just
Whooping Cough	5	-	29	-
Measles	196	21	361	149
Dysentery	10	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis (Infective)	1	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	2	-	8	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis -				
Respiratory	3	4	8	7
Other	2	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	-	-	-
Malaria	1	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	1	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	-

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION  
1961

AREA	Number of children who completed a Full Course of immunisation in 1961			Number of children receiving Refresher Doses
	Under 5	5-14	Total	
Penzance	213	40	253	424
St. Ives	90	5	95	65
West Penwith	201	37	238	372
St. Just	44	4	48	58

# APPENDIX B

## TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS 1961

	Nos. on Register 31.12.61	1 - 5	5 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 65	Over 65	Total
<u>PENZANCE</u>										
Pul. M.	66	-	-	-	-	-	-(1)	1	1	2(1)
Pul. F.	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Non-Pul. M.	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Pul. F.	16	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
<u>WEST PENWITH</u>										
Pul. M.	53	-	-	-	-	-	1	3(1)	1	5(1)
Pul. F.	35	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	(1)	3(1)
Non-Pul. M.	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Pul. F.	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>ST. JUST.</u>										
Pul. M.	33	-	-	-	-	-	2	2(2)	-	4(2)
Pul. F.	20	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
Non-Pul. M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Pul. F.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>ST. IVES.</u>										
Pul. M.	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Pul. F.	23	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Non-Pul. M.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Pul. F.	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

( ) = Deaths

Total Notifications - 25

Total Deaths - 5



APPENDIX C

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

PART I of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health, (including inspections made by Public Health Inspector).

Premises	No. on Register	In-spections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i)Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	18	15	-	-
(ii)Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	100	64	-	-
(iii)Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority(Excluding out-workers' premises).	18	9	-	-
TOTAL	136	88	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND:

	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temp.	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences					
(a) insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act(not including offences relating to out-work)	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	5	5	-	-	-



PART VIII OF THE ACT

Out-work

Sections 110 and 111

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1), (c)	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel making, etc.	10	-	-	-	-	-
Net making	19	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX D

HOUSING

The following table shows the houses under the control of the Council at the end of 1961:-

Parc Wartha	57
Penalverne	170
Gwavas	247
Treneere	394
Temporary Bungalows	50
Princess Royal Estate	479
Mousehole	15
Navy Inn Court & Bowjey	50
Prospect Place & St. Clare	98
Custom House Court	12
Melbourne Terrace	7
Miscellaneous Tenancies	26
Quarterly & Monthly Tenancies	21
Trevarrack Noweth	3
	<u>1629</u>

No. of Houses built by Council	No. of Houses built by Private Enterprise
7	18

## APPENDIX E

### SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT BY THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT

1. Complaints which received attention	143
2. <u>Public Health Act, 1936.</u>	
Drains inspected	103
Drains tested with water	29
Drains tested with smoke	3
Drains found defective	22
Drainage work in progress	56
Drains repaired or renewed	20
New drains provided	18
Sanitary accommodation inspected	33
New water closets provided	17
Earth or pail closets converted	13
Inspections in connection with nuisances	232
Nuisances abated	127
Inspections during abatement	24
Premises found to be infested	6
Disinfestations carried out	27
Infectious disease enquiries	101
Disinfections carried out	5
Visits re water supplies	20
Water samples taken (a) bacteriological	303
(b) chemical	3
Sea water samples taken	12
Visits re removal of refuse (a) domestic	60
(b) trade	80
Visits to refuse tips	215
Public convenience inspections	45
Inspections of sanitary accommodation at licensed premises, catering establishments & places of entertainment	27
Inspections of offensive trades	25
Inspections of streams & watercourses	57
Inspections of camping sites	56
General inspections of district	32
3. <u>Housing &amp; Rent Acts.</u>	
Inspections under Section 9	35
Inspections under Section 16	52
Inspections under Section 42	35
Inspections under Section 76	10
Premises found to be overcrowded	2
No. of unfit houses made fit	10
Visits in connection with housing applications	4
Visits under Rent Act	13
Miscellaneous visits under Housing Act	51
General surveys for clearance area action	8
4. <u>Food &amp; Drugs Act.</u>	
Inspections of food preparing premises	331
Inspections of food stores & shops	730
Inspections of guest houses & hotels	16
Inspections of fish market, stalls & stores	45
Inspections of restaurants, kitchens & canteens	83
Inspections of licensed premises	16

4. <u>Food &amp; Drugs Act. contd.)</u>	
Inspections of ice cream premises	82
Inspections of bakehouses	22
Inspections of fried fish shops	24
Visits to markets	79
Visits re Food Hygiene Regulations	293
No. of samples of ice cream taken	55
5. <u>Factories Acts.</u>	
Routine inspections carried out	83
Inspections of sanitary accommodation	5
6. <u>Shops Act.</u>	
Routine inspections carried out.	139
7. <u>Milk &amp; Dairies Administration.</u>	
Inspections of dairies	68
No. of milk samples taken	63
8. <u>Clean Air Act.</u>	
No. of observations & visits	20
9. <u>Rodent Control.</u>	
Visits to dwellinghouses	295
Visits to business premises	169
Miscellaneous visits	80
Sewer treatments	2
10. <u>Miscellaneous Visits.</u>	235
11. <u>Notices (other than Housing Act).</u>	
(a) Informal - Served	4
- Complied with	5
Letters sent re nuisances	108
(b) Statutory - Served	1
- Complied with	1

# APPENDIX F

## CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed & Inspected	1879	669	314	2011	1470
<u>All diseases except Tubercu- losis &amp; Cysticer- cus Bovis.</u> Whole carcasses condemned.	3	2	3	1	1
Carcases of which some part or or- gan was condemned	296	211	3	107	125
Percentage of no. inspected with di- sease other than T.B. & C.B.	16.0	32.0	1.9	5.3	8.6
<u>T.B. only.</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	4	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	110	216	-	-	8
Percentage of no. inspected affected with T.B.	5.8	32.8	-	-	0.5
<u>Cysticercus Bovis.</u> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	4	-	-	-
Carcases submit- ted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally con- demned	-	-	-	-	-

Total Weight rejected - 10 Tons - 18 cwts. - 68 lbs.

No. of Visits to slaughterhouses - 2,085

In addition to the above, 65 animals slaughtered outside of the Borough were inspected and 60 lbs. of meat were rejected on account of other diseases and conditions.



OTHER FOOD REJECTED

	Tons	Cwts	lbs
Poultry.....			72
Fish.....		2	79
Fruit.....		7	86
Bacon & Ham.....		3	49
Sausages.....		1	25
Cheese & Cheese Spread.....			52
Dried Fruit.....		5	21
Cake & Cake Mixture.....		2	51
Cooking Fat.....		1	47
Cereals.....			8
Butter & Margarine.....		3	7
Vegetables.....		5	46
3027 Canned Goods.....	2	1	21
5 Glass Packed Goods.....			4
Other miscellaneous foods.....		1	57
	<u>3</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>65</u>

Total number of Condemnation Certificates issued in respect of meat and other foods:- 919.







